REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,702.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2
Third do	,, 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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on the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 2.

ALL Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BAGDAD, 1,371 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Bellwood, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 18th October 1873, at 4 P.M.

October 1873.		October 1873.
For BOMBAY	Leave Tuticorin	
Ratnagherry 19	,, Colombo	27
Vingorla 19	,, Galle	28
Goa 20	,, Negapatam	31
Carwar 20		Nov.
,, Mangalore 21	,, Madras	2
,, Cannanore 22	,, Coromandel	3
,, Tellicherry 22	,, Vizagapatam	5
,, Calicut 23	,, Bimlipatam	5
,, Beypoore 23	,, Gopalpore	6
,, Cochin 26	,, False Point	7
,, Alleppy 24	Arrive CALCUTTA	9

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

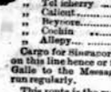
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypoore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUAI-UR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, and MUSCAT, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th October 1873, at 2 P.M.

Oct. 1873.		Oct. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	Leave BUSREH	
,, Kurrachee 14	,, Fao	27
,, Gundur 15	,, Koweit	29
,, Muscat 17	,, Bushire	31
,, Bunder Abbas 19		Nov.
,, Linga 21	,, Linga	3
,, Bahrein 23	,, Bunder Abbas	5
,, Bushire 23	,, Muscat	9
,, Fao 25	,, Gundur	11
,, Mahomerah 26	,, Kurrachee	14
Arrive BUSREH 28	Arrive BOMBAY	17

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th October 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 13th October 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMER TO ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY, Limited, will DESPATCH the Steam Ship "CALCUTTA," 852 tons, 120 H.P., Commander HENDERSON, on FRIDAY, the 24th October, at 4 P.M., for Aden and Zanzibar. Freight and Passage apply to the Undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards to be exhibited, and any particular period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

ANTIPELLICULAIRE versus SCURF and IRRITATION of the HEAD.—Of all the reasons which cause failing off of the hair, greyness, baldness, &c., none are so prolific as Scurf. MAZET and Co.'s ANTIPELLICULAIRE is the only cure on record for this nonsense-engendering germ, which, from its fresh and delicate perfume, no toilette-table should be without. On this account it will supersede all pomades as invaluable to young and old, a few drops of which, used in the nursery, antisemobate and eradicates pimples. With, regard to hair it is the discovery of the day.

Sold in elegant Toilet Jars, &c. each.

MAZET and Co., 109, Bishopsgate-street within London.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY and WATCHES.

MACHINE MADE,

SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

MR. STREETER,

(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)

37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £ 5 0 to £50
,, Ear-rings	,, £ 1 10 to £10
,, Lockets	,, £ 1 0 to £20
,, Suites	,, £10 10 to £50
Chains ..... For Ounce	,, £6 6

For further particulars see Catalogue.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
,, Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £ 50
,, Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
,, Rings	from £ 5 to £500
,, Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,

(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)

37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,

AND

BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 13th October, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. INDUS, (3,478 Tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain N. Stewart, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels engaged for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

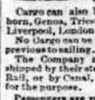
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th October 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 21st October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, 1,920 tons and 400 H.P., Capt. C. H. Lashley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 18th October.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th October 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

PESHAWUR	3,782 Tons,	September 25th, to Calcutta,
AUSTRALIA	3,565 Tons,	October 2nd, to Bombay,
PEKIN	3,717 Tons,	,, 9th, to Calcutta,
DECCAN	3,12 Tons,	,, 16th, to Bombay,
MIRZAPORE	3,763 Tons,	,, 23rd, to Calcutta,
KHEDIVE	3,742 Tons,	,, 30th, to Bombay,
DELHI	3,178 Tons,	November 6th, to Calcutta,

And others to follow :

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th September 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40,

On account and risk of Abdoolally Mia sch ouruffjy :—ex Shawzor "X nine" :—

B—D—D—C—163-179—1 Bales printing paper.

On account and risk of Allybhoy Abdoolcurim, ex "Teriotdale" :—

H—C—&—C—23-38—6 Bales printing paper.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 9th October 1873.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MATHARPACADY NEW ROAD.

Notice is hereby given, that Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at 4 P.M., the undermentioned property in one lot, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and a. the risk of the Mortgagor Anne Peuncil, under the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage executed by her on the 1st day of January 1873.

All that right, title, and interest of the mortgagee in all that piece of Fazendaree ground No. 51, held from the Honourable Narayen Vasudevji, the Fazendar of the land, together with the dwelling-house standing there on, and lying on the west side of the public road, called Matharp cady New Road, in the registration subdist ict of Mazagon, in the town of Bombay, by a measurement 477 2-9th square yards or thereabouts, and which house is assessed under No. 67, and bounded on the east by the said public road called Matharpacady New Road, on the west by the unassessed vacant ground belonging to Fazandar Narayen Vasudevji, on the north by a foot path, and on the south by the open ground of P. M. Desilva. The above premises are now in the occupation of the said Anne Peuncil and are now vacant.

Also, all that piece of Fazendaree land or ground No. 52 held from the said Narayen Vasudevjee, with the stable standing thereon, and lying opposite to the above-described premises, on the west side of Matharpacady New Road, which is between this and the aforesaid piece of land, containing by admeasurement eighty-six and seven-tenths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Merwanjee Framjee, on the west by the said Matharpacady New Road, on the north by the vacant ground belonging to Narayen Vasudevjee, and on the south by the house of Jeewajee Goonjee, formerly as well as now in the occupation of Anne Peuncil.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the Office of the Undersigned in Oak Lane, Fort, or at the Office of the Auctioneers, or the same may be inspected at the premises on the day of the sale.—Dated this 25th day of September 1873.

JANARDHUN GOPALL,
Mortgagee's Attorney.
CRAWFORD and Co.

Bombay, 9th October 1873.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 3 P.M., by order of the Mortgagees, Seeroji Hoshe and Ramchund Sabjee and on account and at the risk of Mortgagor Mowjeeee Abdulla Ebrahim.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the Mortgagor's tenements or dwelling house situate at Sak Bonham Commadan Street, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under No. 1154 and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 25 containing 6669 square yards and bounded to the east by the Sak Booth Commadan Street, the west by the sweeper passage, the north by the house of Yusuff Khan Jamadar, and on the south by the house of Nagwa Bhooca.

SALE OF JEWELLERY.

On SATURDAY, 11th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction; at their auction rooms, at 1 P.M., by order of mortgagee Ramchund Bulvunt, Esq., and of account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Shivdhur Balajee, diamond setter.

1 diamond ring.
3 emerald do.
7 rubies do.
1 pookraz do.
1 pair diamond ear rings.
1 toothpick set with rubies.
1 diamond.
1 diamond chichputty.
2 diamond head ornaments.
1 despata.
5 silver water pots each 21 tolass.
3 pieces muslaroo.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

1 case of Superfine ready made Wollen coats.
A small assortment of very nice table covers.
A few dozens of Gents. Merino shirts.
1 case of Kerosine Lamps wicks.
2 cases of very good English made Boots and Shoes.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 9th October 1873.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY' NO. 12 APOLLO STREET.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY, ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 582 of 1872.

Bai Jumna, widow and Executrix of Sha Lu lobhai Hurgowandase, deceased ..... *Plaintiff.*

vs.

Bai Ambavaboo, widow of Sha Hurgowandase Jugjeewandase, deceased, and Nemnaike Hurgowandase. *Defendants.*

day of April 1874, inside the above suit, the following immoveable properties belonging to the late Hurgowandase Jugjeewandase, deceased, the testator in the pleadings of this suit mentioned, will be sold by Public Auction, in different lots, at the auction rooms of JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co., Auctioneers, No 12, Apollo Street, by order of Limjee N. Bunnajee Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of November 1873, at the hour of 3 P.M.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Foras wady second lane or Dhoondeer lane, on the Bhoolesh war Road, behind the Mombadevie Chowkey, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar and fronting on the east side of the said Foraswady second lane, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4, and bounded on or towards the east by the house of Sha Jeewanjee Maharaj, on or towards the west by the said Foliwady second lane or Dhoondeer lane on or towards the north by the house of Canjee Vasu, and on or towards the south by the house of Sha Runchordjee Boat-is, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the said plaintiff and defendants and their tenants.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or stable and premises standing thereof, situate in third Bhoywada Street, in the east of Sha Premanaljee Government Mahatul, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and containing, by admeasurement one hundred and sixty square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 34, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of the late Bhugwan Cal a, on or towards the west by a public passage, on or towards the north by the property of Sha Jeewanjee Maharaj, and on or towards the south by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and abstract of title, apply to the said Receiver, at the Office of Messrs. Tyabjee and Suyani, Attorneys for the plaintiff, No. 10, Forbes Street, or at the Office of Messrs. Leathes, Crawford, and Bovey, Attorneys for the defendants, No. 2, Forbes Street.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 9th October 1873.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Established 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS,

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun and Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.

Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,

Patentees and Manufacturers.

57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 21st and 22nd instant, on account of DEWALLEE HOLIDAYS.

Bombay, 6th October 1873.

WANTED, a GOOD HORSE for OFFICE SHIGRAM. No. 5 Meadow Street, Second Floor.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—The ANNUAL DINNER will TAKE PLACE on SATURDAY next, at 7-45, in a Tent pitched opposite to the Bombay Club.

A. E PEILE,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, a fresh Consignment of Messrs. Buinart & Kurs's CHAMPAGNE, consisting of—

GRAND VIN DE SILLERY, in quarts Rs. 35 per case of one doz.
Do. do. in Pints ,, 37 ,, two doz

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

THE FIRST QUARTERLY MEETING of the BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION will not be held until the day on which the Budget is considered, as there is no business of importance to bring before a Quarterly Meeting at present.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Chairman.

8th October 1873.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.—FOR SALE, at Godowns of the undersigned :—

AUSTRALIAN CLARET	Rs. 12	per doz. Quarts.
Do. CH BLIS	,, 12	,, ,,
Do. SAUTERNE	,, 12	,, ,,

These Wines are the pure juice of the Grape and of excellent quality. They are much superior to the cheap light French Wines. Samples will be forwarded on application to

HUGH D. FISHER & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of October 1873, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of passing the following Resolution :—

"That the Directors are hereby authorised to issue 500 additional Shares at such time and in such manner as to them may seem expedient."

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th October 1873.

CONTRACTS for the SUPPLY to the MUNICIPALITY of STATIONERY from 1st December next to the 30th November 1874.

Do. for performance of the PRINTING WORK required by do. during the same period.

Tenders for the above will be received by the Undersigned up to the 20th instant.

Forms of Tender may be obtained on payment of Rupee 1 and Rupees 4, respectively, and samples of the Forms to be printed, seen at this Office.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 8th October 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Carnac Bunder and at the Customs Bonded Warehouse, in accordance with the Notice given in the *Government Gazette* of the 11th and 18th September last, in conformity with Sects. 50 and 57 of Act VI. of 1863, on SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon :—

Dhan tares, Claret, Twine, Tobacco, Sugar, Shallins, Rice, Padlocks, Measuring Rules, Personal Effects, Twist, Piece Goods, Samjes, Fish Oil, Gunny Bags, Jute, a large Wooden Stable, Belts and Nuts, Wine, Wet Dates, Brandy, Hadwa, &c. &c. &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent., or more if required must be paid as the lots are knocked down, and the Goods must be cleared with in three days from the date of the sale, after which time the deposit will be forfeited and the Goods left uncleared will be resold.

Firearms will not be delivered without the production of the License from the Commissioner of Police.

H. L. WRIGHT,
Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

J. L. LUSHINGTON, Jr.,
Acting General Manager.

LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

	Rs. a.
TUCKER'S IMPROVED READING LAMP, ELECTRO PLATED ON GERMAN SILVER, mounted on shaped pedestal, with cut-glass under dish, and green and white porcelain shade	50 0
TUCKER'S CAMP LANTERN, well stand or hung up, very complete and packs into small compass	12 0
TUCKER'S HAND, OR DASHBOARD LAMP, very compact and useful	7 8
TUCKER'S IMPROVED HAND LANTERN, square Pattern Ps. 6, Flat Pattern	5 0
RAILWAY BURNING LAMP, to hang or stand, giving very small, Ps. 5-8 and	11 8
THE ROMAN LAMP, self-lighting, novel and unique, with box of tapers	12 8
THE LOVER'S LAMP ..... useful night lamp, far better than the ordinary tumbler lamp, with box of wicks	4 8

THACKER, VINING, & CO.

HOTELS.

MAHABLESHWUR HOTEL, BY DORABJEE SORABJEE,

PROPRIETOR OF THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.

Accommodation for Families and Single Gentlemen afforded on moderate terms.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL IS OPEN.—Mr. DESOUZA, the first settler of his range, will be prepared to receive Visitors on moderate charges, and promises to give his Patrons satisfaction.

The Clarendon is delightfully situated and has opposite to the Water Pound, and is centrical to all the Points, with beautiful views and breezes.

The Company has Bungalows for Families.

Mr. DeSOUZA has many BUNGALOWS to LET.

Bungalows taken care of at Rs. 30 a year each.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. A. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now open for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN FOR VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for families. Supplies of articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and nearest to the station, and is in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some HOUSES to LET, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

THE BEST HOTEL ON THE HILL.

JEEWANJEE & CO., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that the Hotel is now open.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors as it afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

TERMS as before—Rs. 6 per Day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. Was Department, the runs of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application to the Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT only address.

breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules ; and as Wine in ½, 1, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., ¼ oz. and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation in Morson's. Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,

Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,

31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.

Works—Hornsey and Homerton.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper*, *labels*, *stoppers* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S GENERAL TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY the 21st and 22nd inst nt, on account of DEWALLEE HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

New Bank of Bombay, Limited, Bombay, 4th October 1873.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION at MHOW on SATURDAY, the 18th day of October 1873 :—

1st. A Phaeton with movable Driving Box, a pair of Arab Horses, and set of double English Harness.

2nd. The celebrated Racing Pony "F. W. B." Height 13-1½ or thereabouts.

3rd. Bay Pony "Toby." Height 12-2 or thereabouts : a first-class fencer.

4th. Racing and Hunting Saddles, Bridles, &c.

The property of the late Surgeon-Major Beale, 40th Regiment.

WM. YOUNG, Br. Major, 40th Regt.,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD on TUESDAY, the 14th inst nt, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Chamber, for the transaction of the following business :—1. To receive the Report of the Outgoing Committee and to elect a Committee for the ensuing year. 2.—To receive the Report of the Committee appointed to consider the Resolution of Government on the subject of the Oath to Frauds Act.

The punctual attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 6th October 1873.

SALE OF A WRECK AND WRECK MATERIAL.—The Undersigned, on account of those concerned, will dispose of the WRECK of the late s.s. AGRA, as she lies with all she contains (at present lying in six fathoms of water at the entrance to Gulf Harbour) by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 18th October 1873.

Private Tenders may be addressed to the Undersigned before that date, but acceptance of the highest will not be declared until day of Sale.

A detailed list of the landed Wreck Material will be furnished on application.

CLARK, SPENCE, & Co,
Lloyd's Agents.

Point de Galle, 30th September 1873.

I, the Undersigned, give NOTICE to the PUBLIC, that from the 7th JANUARY 1873 to the 2nd FEBRUARY 1873 I gave NOTICES in many PAPERS, such as the *Times of India*, the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Bombay Standard*, the *Financial Circular*, and the *Hindoo Prakash*, on different times, but no person has or have shown his or their Claim against me and my property of any kind whatsoever, and also I have not received any sort of answer from my Solicitors, Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE and LANGLEY, as required ; therefore, according to my statement stated in my Notice of the 2nd of January 1873 to the 2nd of February 1873, I have made my last and irrevocable WILL or TESTAMENTARY WRITING, in which I have appointed my Wife, NANDABAI alias LAKSHMEEBAI, as the Executrix of the same, and Executor of my property, and the same is binding upon me and my Heirs and Representatives for ever and ever.

Witness : (THAKAR) DOSSA LALLJEE.

Bombay, 6th October 1873.

TENDERS will be received by the Acting Superintendent of Marine, up to 1 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 10th October 1873, for the SUPPLY of a STEAM VESSEL of from 1,500 to 2,000 Tons, for one month certain, for the conveyance of European and Native Troops, Horses, Stores, &c., between Bombay and Portson the west coast of India, to be ready for final survey on the 1st October 1873, and to embark the Troops at Bombay on the 1st November next, at which port she will be discharge on completion of the duty, Government finding provisions and water for the Crew.

Tenders should specify the daily consumption of Coal of the Vessel tendered when steaming at an average rate of 8 knots per hour, and the rate per ton at which the Coal will be supplied by the Vessel. Government reserving to itself the option of either supplying the Coal or paying for such quantity as may be expended.

Two Vessels will be required to proceed to Bombay, as designated, the said Administrator.—Dated this 3rd day of September 1873.

ALFRED DANN SAUNDERS,
Administrator in Bombay of the Estate and Effects of JOHN WOOD, late of No. 6 Quadrant Road, Highbury, New Park, Islington, deceased.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

SEASON 1872-73.

THE Undersigned have always on hand the well-known and much appreciated Himalayan

DUMLOTE TEAS,

which have a richness and delicacy of flavour second to no Tea produced in India. These Teas are grown on the same range of Hills as the celebrated KOOSANIE-TEAS, and manufactured by men trained under the Chinese Tea Makers on the Kousanie Plantation :—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
SOUCHONG, in 1 lb. Packets ..... Per lb.	1 12	2 0
PEKOE SOUCHONG, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes ..... ,,	2 0	2 4
PEKOE MIXTURE, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes ..... ,,	2 0	2 4
PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets ..... ,,	2 2	2 6
ORANGE PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets ..... ,,	2 4	2 8

Purchasers of 25 lbs. and upwards are allowed 10 per cent. discount.

Liberal discount is allowed for Wholesale Purchases.

D. P. BATHA & Co., Sole Agents.

No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!! SEWING MACHINES!!!

THE Celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S GOLD MEDAL, SILENT WORKING LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, so well known for unrivalled excellence of work, easiness of comprehension, and simplicity of construction.

The following Description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned :—

No

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH OCTOBER.

STERLING EXCHANGES has not altered during the day, but the tendency is for lower rates, especially for short-dated paper, the telegraphic advices from London still indicating a good demand for money and little prospect of an immediate fall in the rate of discount.

There is almost nothing doing in Government Securities, and rates remain the same.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10 13/16d. to 27/32d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10 15/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 1/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10 9/16d.
Credit, do.	1s. 10¼d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 13/16d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 10 5/16d.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	99½ to 5/16.
Do demand	100¼ to 1-0 3/16.
On Madras 30 days' sight	99¾
Do. demand	99,15/16
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight.'	224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110¾
Four & half per cent.	105 3/4
Four per cent.	
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	102½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
5½ p. c. cent. Municipal Loan Home Rate	112
Do. Market Rate	112½
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	90
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of Discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand			4½ per cent
Fixed Loans on	do.	to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	on Merchandise		7½ ,,
Cash Credit	do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	do.		7½ ,,
Bank Bills			6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper			8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-0-0
Ounces	320
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	59¾ to 59¾
Gold Leaf	16-13
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The Muriel took £2-11-3 for 100 tons measurement to fill up. The Austrian steamer Tebe, for Trieste, has made engagements at £2-2-6. There is little doing, and until after the Dewallee the ruling stagnation is likely to continue.

London	Cotton	No ships.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabollams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Oilcakes	£1 19s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 17s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£2 15s. 0d.
Trieste		£2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool		£2 5s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Wheat		£2 12s. 6d.
Suez Canal Cotton		£4 12s. 6d.
	Cotton	£4 12s. 6d.
China Steamer Cotton		Rs. 20 per ton.
Sailing Ships		Rs 4 per bale measurement
Calcutta Salt		Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH OCTOBER.

INQUIRY for Bank of Bombay, 1st issue, continue at increased rates. Other shares quiet.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value P sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	94
72,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,415
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	780
1,000	500	125	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	202½
3,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	22½
12,000	281	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 nl.
10,000	200	all	25 p.ct.	Chartered Bk of L. & C	150
80,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	117
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21	9	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
.....	£20	10	1	do.	Do. New £20 Shares
.....	£20	18	10	do.	Ditto
.....	£10	1	08	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
.....	£18	19	5	d.	Do. New Shares

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 6		Colaba Land Co
2,000	150	all	Nil.		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.
750	2,000	2,000	30	p.a.	Mazagon Land
3,000	1, 0	all	15	p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited

PRESS COMPANIES.

152	5,000	2,850	150	p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co
200	2,000	1,100	150	do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee
100	500	all	15	p.c.	Albert Ginning Co
250	3,000	850	Nil.		Alexandra Press Co
158	14,000	11,200	100	p.c.	Apollo Press Co
200	2,000	all	200	p.c.	Bombay Press Co
200	500	all	50	p.c.	Do New
300	1,000	1,000	100	p.c.	Broach Cotton Co
100	1,500	...	...		Carwar Company
1,898	1,898	all	40		Colaba Press Co
351	2,000	all	250	p.c.	East India Press Co
150	5,500	all	500		Fort Press Co
350	3,000	1,800	75	p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co
308	1,0 0	all	70	p.c.	French Press Co
200	6,000	6,000	225	p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co
250	5,000	1,461	75	p.c.	Imperial Press Co
202	400	350	42½	p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co
126	2,500	all	125	p.c.	Prince of Wales Press
200	1,000	all	...		Sassoon's Press Co
400	850	750	135	p.c.	Scinde Press Co
196	1,000	750	...		Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited
125	1,500	1,350	Rs. 85		Victoria Press, Madras
186	850	all	80	p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co
450	1,000	all	80	p.c.	Volkart Limited Press Co

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100	p.c.	Bombay Barmah Trading Corporation
1,000	80	11	4½	p.c.	Bombay Gas Company
500	500	300	15	p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld
2,150	200	100	8	p.c.	Malabar Company Ld
1,000	50	all	12½	p.c.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co
1,000	250	all	15	p.c.	Preacher & Co
2,000	250	all	10	p.c.	Vegas Patent Slip Co

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	98	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

A very small business has transpired yesterday, there being almost no important sales of Grey Goods, and prices remain quite unaltered. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

1,000 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in. 38 yds. 7 lbs.	Rs. 4 11 0
250 ,,	,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 7½ lbs.	,, 4 13 0
3,000 ,,	,, Jaconets	45 in. 39 yds. 7½ lbs.	,, 2 7 0
3,750 pairs	Dhoties	44 in. 10 yds.	,, 1 9 0
3,750 ,,	,,	50 in. 10 yds.	,, 1 12 0
3,750 ,,	,,	50 in. 11 yds.	,, 1 15 0

COTTON.

Reuter's telegrams of the 7th instant report the Liverpool market as closing strong, with Surats steady, and quote Dhollerah at 6d. per lb. There is no change in prices. Sales are given at 15,000 bales, of which 4,500 were Surats. Imports at Liverpool amount to 8,000 bales. The market here has, in consequence of the continued activity at home, become firm, and a large business has taken place on European account at quoted rates. The following are our closing quotations :—

Dholleras & Bhownuggur	Rs. 192 to Rs. 195
Oomrawuttee	,, 193 to ,, 196
Akote	,, 197 to ,, 199
Broach, M. G	,, 200 to ,, 205
Nagunguni	,, 213 to ,, 215
Sawgiumed	,, 202 to ,, 205
Coompta	,, 181 to ,, 183

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

25 candies	Bhownugger	Rs. 194½
25 ,,	,,	,, 194
25 ,,	,,	,, 192½ to Rs. 194
25 ,,	Anjar	,, 184
50 ,,	Jalgaum	,, 190
200 ,,	Caranja	,, 192
100 ,,	Vingorla	,, 181 to Rs. 182½
25 ,,	Veeramgaum	,, 185
25 ,,	,,	,, 180

YARNS.

4,800 lbs. Mule No. 60's ..... 12 as. per lb. (to arrive.)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Casilamaine	Pugh	New castle, May 23.
	John Peacock	Finley	Shields, May 20.
	Victoria Cross	Burne	Liverpool, June 7.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Timor (s)	Brown	Kurrachee.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	McNeill	Coast and Carwar.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Calcutta, to Aden and Zanzibar.
Steamer Baghdad, to Coast, Calcutta and China.
Steamer Pearl, to Cutch.

DAILY IMPORTS.—8TH OCTOBER.

FROM LONDON.

Lady Lawrence, 16 cases beer, Framjee Ardaseer Dawur.
British Sceptre, 100 cases old tom, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Corinna, s, 200 bundles iron rods, Odhowjee Ramjee; 1 cask hardware, Noorally Abdoolally; 80 cases yellow metal sheets, Campbell, Mitchell and Co.
Timor, s, 1 box books, Rustomjee Merwanjee Boyce; 33 bales old newspapers, Remington and Co; 9 cases twine, and 1 case leather lashings, Heptoola Allibhoy and Co; 69 cases beer, Manockjee Jamsetjee; 19 cases sherry, Aldridge, Salmon and Co; 6 cases acid, W Watson and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Tebe, s, 3 cases mirrors and 1 case snuff boxes, Framjee Ardaseer Davur; 9 cases beads, R L Southeren and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—8TH OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Shapoor, 953 bags linseed, Mackinley-Simpson and Co.
Muriel, s, 6 bales wool, Samjee Dewcurnee; 10 bales hides, Nanreet hoy Gangjee; 2 bales hides, Hassum Noor Muhomed; 45 bales wool, Mooljee Goculdass; 60 bales cotton, Soorjee Damjee; 113 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 40 bales cotton, Khimjee Jewraz; 215 bales cotton, Kessowjee Toolseedass; 30 bales cotton, Coorjee Mowjee and Co; 20 bales cotton, Khimjee Coorjee; 22 bales wool, Dharsey Hemraj; 28 bags wheat, Dawoodbhoy Hassum.
Tebe, s, 6 bales cotton, Goculdass Madhowjee and Co; 50 bales cotton, Kowchund Amoluck; 5 cases muslins, Abdoollaly Dawoodbhoy; 39 bales wool, Jumnadass Gursondass.
Indus, s, 1 bale cotton, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hoosein and Co; 41 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Cullianjee and Co; 161 bales wool, Nursey Khatow.

FOR LONDON.

Indus, s, 30 cases aloes secotra, Heerjeebhoy Jumail; 45 packages croton seed, Muckonjee Moorarjee; 2 bundles E teech, Rowchund Amouluck; 7 bundles E teeth, Allybhoy Mohomedjee; 185 pieces E teeth, Sunkoor Futtabhoy; 1 package tortoiseshell, Currimbhoy Hussoonbhoy; 101 bales coir yarn, Talub Arbee; 69 pieces E. teeth, Jairam Damodar; 1461bs. T. shells and 6 case chaudroos, Currimbhoy Hussoonbhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Indus, s, 70 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Tebe, s, 3 pots, coolfa oil, Cayamally Tyebally; 10 packages colingen, Woomersbhoy Chandabhoy.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 7.

Spencer, Surgeon, Madras Medical Department, on sick leave, from Mominabad.
Turner, Captain, 1-17th Regiment, on leave, from Australia.
Thompson, Surgeon Major, 54th Regiment, from leave, from Sea.
Biggs, Lieutenant, 106th Regiment Light Infantry, on leave, from Gwalior.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 6.

Wilkins, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on leave, to England.
OCTOBER 7.
Faller, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on leave, to Matheran.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 4)

The undermentioned Covenanted Civil Servants have been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, extensions of leave for the period specified against their names :—
Mr F R Cockerell, 1 month, furlough, Mr G Graham, 6 months sick certificate.
Major Maj J C Whishaw, Superintendent of the Central Prison of Lucknow, is appointed to be Civil Surgeon of that Station, vice Dr Cannon, promoted.
Mr D G McRoddie is appointed to be Supt of the Central Jail of Lucknow, vice Surg Maj Whishaw.
Honorary Surgeon J Hart, Offg Civil Surgeon and Supt of the jail at Perth, is confirmed in that appointment.
Mr T H Tuttor, As sistant Curator and Registrar to the Geological Museum, having returned on the forenoon of the 24th ultimo from privilege leave granted to him, the remaining portion of that leave is hereby cancelled.
Consequent on the departure on furlough of Capt J Herschel, R E, Dy city Superintendent, 2nd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, the following promotions are made with effect from the 23rd August :—
Capt W M Campbell, R E, Depy Supt, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade.
Lieut J Hill, R E, Asst Supt 1st Grade, to officiate as Depy Supt 3rd gr de.
Mr E C Ryall, Asst Supt, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Asst Supt, 1st Grade.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following arrangements in the Military Account Department, with effect from the date on which the officers assumed charge of their respective duties :—
Lieut-Col H C B Elliot, in charge Accounts Branch of the Office of Controller of Military Accounts, and Offg Examiner Ordnance Accounts, Madras, to officiate as Examiner of Commissariat, Barrack and Clothing Accounts, Bombay, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieut-Col W Grav, or until further orders.
Maj W J Hunt, Offg Asst Examiner, Pay Department, Madras, to officiate as Examiner Ordnance Accounts, during the period Lieut-Col C S Elliot may officiate as Examiner of Commissariat, Barrack and Clothing Accounts, Bombay, or until further orders.
Capt W Henderson, of the late 17th Regiment Madras N I to officiate as Assistant Examiner, Pay Department, during the temporary employment of Maj W S Hunt as Offg Examiner, Ordnance Accounts, or until further orders.
Surg C Little, M D, of the Madras Medical Department, attached to the 16th Madras Regiment of N I, to officiate in medical charge of Graham's Contingent during the absence on furlough to Europe of Surg J A W Spence or until further orders.
His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Surg Maj A J Cowie, of the Medical Department, officiating in medical charge of the 37 h (The Meerut) Regiment of N I, to officiate as Principal Medical Storekeeper to Government at the Presidency, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Surg Maj J Elliot, M D or until further orders.
The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—
Lieut Sir Charles Henry Leslie, Bart, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 37th (The Meerut) Regiment of N I,—for six months, under the Regulations of 1868.
The undermentioned officer is promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet from the date specified, under the operation of clauses 8 and 9 of the Royal Warrant of the 31st January 1859, subject to His Majesty's approval :—
Lieut Col John Rolleby Thelwall, C B, Bengal Staff Corps,—15th September 1873.
The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England :—
Lieut Col (Brevet Col) W H Lowther, of Infantry,—arrived at Bombay, 18th September 1873.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS

	Date.	Mail. closes.	Arrival.	Packet.
United Kingdom	Oct. 13	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.	
Kurrachee	,, 15	11 A.M.	12 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 10	11 A.M.	12 A.M.	
Australian	,, 18	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.	
China	,, 21	4-30 P.M.		
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 27	5-30 P.M.	6 30 P.M.	
Zanzibar	,, 27	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.	

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.
Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.
Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.
The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austrian Post Offices in Turkey, Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	8	8	8	0
Luxemburg German States,	4		9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, "to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.
The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton
The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Oct. 13	Monday	Nov. 24
,,	,, 20	,,	Dec. 1
,,	,, 27	,,	,, 8
,,	Nov. 3	,,	,, 15
,,	,, 10	,,	,, * 22
,,	,, 17	,,	,, 29

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	Oct. 21	Tuesday	Dec. 16
,,	Nov. 4	,,	,, 30
,,	,, 18	,,	,, 13
,,	,, 2		

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

*MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

	Regular dates.	*Supplemental dates.*
Monday	Oct. 27	Monday Nov. 3
,,	Nov. 24	,, Dec. 1
,,	Dec. 22	,, ,, 29

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto* ,,	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto* ,,	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto* ,,	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto* ,,	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THACKER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

KETTLEWELL—October 7th, at Cypress Lodge, Poona, the wife of Major Kettlewell, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

DEATH.

BEALE—October 1st, at Mhow, Surgeon-Major Beale, H. M. 49th Regiment.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PEMBERTON—October 4th, at Saltanpunge Factory, the wife of W. B. Pemberton, Esq., of a daughter.
RAWLINS—September 28th, at Dhurmsala, the wife of Lt.-Col. J. S. Rawlins, 1st Goorkha N. I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KING—BLEWITT—September 27th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. A. Etty, Frederick St. Aubyn, only son of the late Frederick Forbes King, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., to Ida Matilda, second daughter of the late Francis Colville Blewitt, Punjab.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1873.

WE are glad that our reporter at Poona has so promptly sent us the report of the discussion on the Salt Bill in the Legislative Council on Monday, which appears in another column. Our correspondent at Poona has informed us of an occurrence unprecedented in our experience—namely, that the doors of the Council Hall at Poona have been beset by a crowd of people interested in the salt trade who had come from various parts of the Presidency to endeavour, by imploring the Councillors, to obtain the enactment of a less harsh measure than the Bill as it stood—a fact which shows better than any other could how thoroughly convinced the poorer classes of tradesmen and manufacturers of salt are that the provisions of the Salt Bill are oppressive and tend to the destruction of their industry. These people were well aware that exhaustive petitions had been forwarded to the Council on the subject; but not content with that, they were determined to try by personal attendance to obtain a modification of the provisions which they know would press upon them with peculiar harshness. At the meeting on Monday petitions were presented from about 80 people at Matoonga; from the proprietors of salt works in the Penn talooka; from certain dealers at Penn; from about 30 people at Oorun; from Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and 3,500 others; and a letter from the Bhewndy Sarvajanik Sabha.

In moving the second reading of the Bill, the Hon. Mr. Rogers seemed surprised at the opposition the measure had received, and said it should have been plain from the very first to any person who had read the Bill that the sole object of Government had been to prevent smuggling. No doubt it was well enough known that the Bill was introduced to prevent smuggling, and it was also known to those who were at all acquainted with the salt trade that there was a great deal of smuggling which it would be most commendable for Government to repress; but unfortunately the provisions of the Bill were so drawn that if passed into law they would have had the effect of seriously hampering the salt trade and of at the same time destroying to some extent the salt industry in this Presidency. No one, as we have before said, could object to the most stringent measures being passed to prevent smuggling, for that very prevention would necessarily be a gain to the public; but let the Government, in taking steps to carry out this object, take care at the same time that they do nothing to cripple an important industry. Mr. Rogers, however, in his opening speech made a statement which we may take to mean that the Government will not unduly press for the passing of such sections as will have an injurious effect. The hon. gentleman said that if members of Council would bring forward anything in the course of the discussion to show that more power is given to Government than is necessary for the purpose of preventing smuggling, he had no doubt that the Executive Government would be happy to make concessions as far as might be consistent with the object it had in view. In referring to some of the objections to the measure, the hon. gentleman said that section 24, that requiring the licensee to deliver to the Government officer a list of the persons he proposed to employ in his salt works, was inserted in order to allow the Government officer to know what persons he should admit to the works, so that it was solely for the benefit of the licensee himself. This could scarcely have been the *sole* object of the section, considering that originally the Government officer was given power to amend the list by striking out the names of any persons he pleased; but if the section was introduced only for the benefit of the licensee, the fact that petitioning licensees objected to it should have been sufficient to have induced the Select Committee to strike it out entirely. This argument, we presume, must have been used when the discussion of the Bill in detail came on, for we know that section 24 has been deleted. The Hon. Mr. Munguldas pointed out, and the Hon. Mr. Rogers admitted, that much of the smuggling was due to corruption amongst the subordinates in the Salt Department, and the recommendation of the former gentleman that the establishment and the pay of the members of it might with advantage be increased is, we think, worthy of attention.

So much for the speeches on the principle of the measure, but we have been so fortunate as to obtain a copy of the Bill with marginal notes showing the alterations made in the various sections which were modified when they were taken into consideration in detail, and from that we see that several most important alterations have been effected. We have heard nothing of the discussions over the several sections, but we believe Messrs. Munguldas [illegible] deserve very great credit for their [illegible] exertions against some of the se[illegible] secured the alterations made. Sec[illegible] 20, the first providing for the levy o[illegible] duty of Rs. 1-13 per maund, and [illegible] to the effect that nothing in the pre[illegible] tion was to affect existing arran[illegible]ements, have been deleted at the [illegible] request of the Government of India. Important alterations were made in section 23, which we can best point out by printing the section as it stood before and as amended in parallel columns :—

Section as it was.	*Section as amended.*
A license for the manufacture of salt shall not, except as hereinafter mentioned, be refused to the proprietor of any salt work not being the sole property of Government which is being worked at the time of the passing of this Act, or which may have been worked within three years of the date of its introduction. The Governor in Council may at his discretion at any time withhold or withdraw a license for manufacturing salt at any salt work whatever, which on an average of any three years shall not have produced yearly at least five thousand Indian maunds of salt; and the Collector of Salt Revenue may at any time withdraw or withhold a license from any salt work whatever at which the manufacture of salt shall not have been carried on for any three consecutive years.	A license for the manufacture of salt shall not, except as hereinafter mentioned, be refused to the proprietor of any salt work not being the sole property of Government which is being worked at the time of the passing of this Act, or which may have been worked within three years previous to the date of its introduction or to any person who may establish by virtue of a sunnd granted by the British or any former Government a hereditary right to manufacture salt. Except in the case of salt works owned by the holders of sunnds as aforesaid, the Governor in Council may at his discretion at any time withhold or withdraw a license for manufacturing salt at any salt work whatever, which on an average of the three years last preceding shall not have produced yearly at least five thousand Indian maunds of salt; and with the like exception the Collector of Salt Revenue may at any time withdraw or withhold a license from any salt work if no salt shall have been manufactured therein for the three years last previous.

As we have mentioned in the preceding paragraph, section 24, requiring a list of persons whom he proposed to employ to be furnished by the licensee of any salt work, has been deleted, and the next important alteration we come to is in section 32 This section provided that salt removed from salt works under a permit should be taken to the station mentioned in the permit, where, according to the old wording of the section, the salt "*shall* be reweighed and examined" by the officer in charge: this has now been altered to "*may* be reweighed *or* examined" a very material alteration, by which the section has been made a fair one. The provisions authorising the suppression of salt works have, we are glad to know, been very materially curtailed. It was felt to be a hardship by owners and licensees of salt pans that Government should have the power to suppress their works or withdraw their licenses if any of their employés—which we suppose would include even coolies and other servants of the lowest class—had been guilty of any offence against the provisions of the Act, unless the licensee could establish to the satisfaction of Government that all due and reasonable precautions were taken by him to prevent the commission of such offence. It is possible that some small manufacturers would connive at such offences by their servants, but notwithstanding that it would have been a hardship to make all manufacturers liable to the enormous penalty of having their works closed or their licenses taken from them, for in a large work it would be almost impossible, whatever means were taken, to prevent dishonesty on the part of servants. This power, we learn, has been struck out of section 36, and power given instead to impose a fine, not exceeding Rs. 1,000, on the licensee. The next section, 37, has been so altered that the Governor in Council may, with a view to the summary suppression of any salt work, direct the acquisition of such work under the provisions of Act X. of 1870 or other law in force for the time being for the acquisition of land for public purposes. These alterations render the following section laying down the procedure for suppressing salt works and awarding compensation unnecessary, and it has accordingly been struck out. In the discussion on the principle of the Bill Mr. Munguldas expressed his gratification at the statement made by the Hon. Mr. Rogers that section 42, by which salt exceeding 20 seers not covered by a permit and found in an unlicensed building was to be deemed contraband, would apply only to houses within a radius of ten miles from salt works. We think the objections of the native members to this section were somewhat fanciful, but it is rather funny to read of Mr. Munguldas's gratification, considering that all houses in Bombay are within ten miles of salt works! We notice, however, that the quantity of salt mentioned in the section has been increased from 20 to 40 seers, so that we presume large native households may now lay in their half yearly or yearly supplies of salt without the fear of a visit from a preventive officer. Section 43 has been deleted at the request of the Government of India, and as to clause 3 of section 45 we notice with pleasure that Government gives up the right it claimed of dictating the mode in which salt should be weighed, the mode in which salt shall be packed before removal from salt works, and the size and weight of the packages in which it shall be removed—petty details which may well be left to the discretion of the traders, as may suit their own convenience. Government also renounces the power of "determining and regulating the "places at or near any salt work at which salt "shall be loaded into boats or carriages or upon "animals, and places at which such boats shall "anchor, and such carriages and animals shall "stand while waiting to be loaded with salt, and "the routes by which they shall approach or leave "any salt work or place appointed for loading "salt." We do not know who was responsible for the introduction of a clause claiming such power for the Government, but the clause was one which betrayed such littleness of mind that we are glad, for the credit of Government, that it has been struck out. We are surprised that it did not occur to the framer of the Bill that the determining of such places would be a natural process; that the owner or licensee of the work would no doubt for his own profit select the most suitable spots.

The Council do not seem to have got beyond section 46 on Monday, and here we must leave the Bill till we have further intelligence, merely adding that it has been a source of pleasure to us to see so many important modifications made upon the Bill which will not impair its efficiency for the prevention of smuggling.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

MANY besides ourselves must have been astonished to read in yesterday's *Indian Statesman* a lengthy article *vindicating* the proceedings of the Bombay Inam Commission! We can fancy the helpless indignation of the author of the "Inám Commission Unmasked," the founder, and still part proprietor, of the *Statesman*, when he reads the article in question. The article is headed "Communicated," but it is printed prominently in large type, so that the opinions expressed in it must to a considerable extent, we imagine, have been adopted by the editor. Can it be that it was published in defiance of the well known rabid feeling on the subject entertained by the author of the "Inam Commission Unmasked," or may we take its publication as an indication that that gentleman has now seen the error of his ways and wishes to do penance or make the best reparation in his power? If this be so, it would have been more straightforward to have printed the article without putting under its title the word "communicated." Anyhow, we welcome with pleasure the *Statesman's* vindication of a much reviled department.

REUTER yesterday informed us that Professor Wise's balloon had started on the previous day from New York on its voyage across the Atlantic. A "constant westerly wind" is expected to blow the balloon and its occupants to England and the Continent of Europe in about sixty hours. Professor Wise and his fellow æronauts take with them six very powerful and experienced carrier pigeons, and if the voyagers come to grief these birds are expected to convey the tidings to land. On the subject of the "continual westerly wind" on which the success of the expedition so much depends, we take from the *Times* the following letter from Mr. Coxwell, the celebrated æronaut :—

A letter in *The Times* on this subject, which appeared on the 4th of September from a "Student of Meteorology," advances opinions which are antagonistic not only to my own observations already expressed in your page, but to [illegible]sing a law which shall make the regis[illegible] of partnership compulsory, and which [illegible]h the support of the Bombay Government, Governor General in Council after careful consideration has determined that it is not advisable to undertake at present any legislation in that direction.

OUR Simla correspondent sends us the following items :—The Fine Arts Exhibition was finally closed on the 2nd of

BRITISH INFANTRY.

3rd Foot		25th Foot.	
10th ,,		63rd ,,	

NATIVE CAVALRY.

3rd Bengal Cavalry.		2nd Bombay Light Horse.	
18th ,,		3rd Madras Cavalry.	
19th ,,			

BENGAL SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Nos. 7 and 10 Companies.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

6th Bengal Infantry.		5th Madras Infantry.	
9th ,,		11th ,,	,,
25th ,,		15th ,,	,,
32nd ,,			

2. The strength of the several corps exclusive of officers will be as follows :—

Batteries of Horse and Field Artillery... 120 men each.
Regiments of British Cavalry ... ... 300 ,,
,, of ,, Infantry ... ... 600* ,,
,, of Native Cavalry ... ... 350† ,,
,, of ,, Infantry ... ... 500‡ ,,

3. No families of non-commissioned officers or soldiers, and not more than 1-7th of the total number of married men are to accompany corps to the Camps of Exercise.

4. The depots and families of all batteries and regiments not moving in relief will remain at their respective stations, those belonging to corps moving in relief will be disposed of as follows :—

A Battery F Brigade Royal Horse Artillery to be despatched by rail from Lucknow, to meet the battery on arrival at Meean Meer.

E Battery 8 b Brigade Royal Artillery to accompany the battery to Banda, thence march to Cawnpore for despatch by rail and bullock train to Ferozepore.

A Battery 19th Brigade Royal Artillery to be despatched by rail from Cawnpore to Agra, on the 10th January 1874.

C Battery 19th Brigade Royal Artillery to be despatched by rail from Mooltan to Bareilly, on departure of the battery from the former station.

E Battery 19th Brigade Royal Artillery to proceed from Allahabad by rail, in time to join the battery at Lucknow.

G Battery 19th Brigade Royal Artillery to march with the battery to Banda, and thence proceed direct to Lucknow.

1st Battalion 3rd Foot, head quarters depot and families at Seetapore to march to Lucknow, and thence proceed by rail to Benares in time to join the regiment returning from the Camp of Exercise; depot at Benares to await return of wing.

1st Battalion 8th Foot to proceed by rail from Cawnpore so as to arrive at Saharunpore on the 24th November, and take over the carriage brought from Chuckrata by the families and one company of the 92nd Foot.

1st Battalion 17th Foot to proceed by rail from Lucknow, in time to join the regiment at Meean Meer.

63rd Foot to proceed direct by route march from Allahabad to Jhansie, Nowgong and Gwalior.

10th Foot, head quarters depot and families at Deolee to march to Saharunpore on the 6th November, thence proceed by rail to Dinapore. On the breaking up of the Camp of Exercise the regiment will march to Cawnpore, and there take rail for Dinapore. The detachment left at Delhi will proceed by rail to Dinapore on relief.

8th Bengal Cavalry to remain at Meerut until after the Camp of Exercise, when it will accompany the regiment to Peshawur.

6th Native Infantry to accompany the regiment to Banda and thence proceed by route march to Lucknow.

9th Native Infantry to accompany the regiment to Banda, and thence proceed by route march to Morar.

24th Punjab Infantry to accompany the regiment to Umballa, and thence proceed by route march to Jhansie.

27th Punjab Infantry to accompany the regiment to Mozuffurnuggur, and thence proceed by route march to Nowshera.

30th Punjab Infantry to leave Jhansie in time to join the regiment at or near Banda, at the close of the Camp of Exercise.

15th Madras Infantry as may be ordered by the Madras authorities.

5. Heavy baggage, not absolutely required in Camp, is to be similarly dealt with, and either left behind or forwarded with the depot and families to the new station.

6. Tarpaulins for use on the floors of both British and Native hospital tents, will be supplied by the Ordnance Department, on the indents of the Principal Medical Officer, appointed to the charge of each Camp of Exercise.

7. One Laboratory tent will be provided for each Camp of Exercise by the Ordnance Department for the celebration of Divine Service.

8. A hill tent with a paul and necessary, will also be supplied to each Chaplain, appointed by the Government of India to the Camps of Exercise. Indents for these tents are to be forwarded as early as possible by the Chaplains themselves to the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines.

9 Camp equipage, according to regulations, may be taken to the Camps, but in the event of batteries or regiments being ordered to move for drill purposes or manœuvres, their tents will be left standing and bell tents or sepoy's pauls will be issued instead.

10. These bell tents will be distributed according to the following scale :—

General Officer..	1 Tent.
Regimental Commanding Officer	1 ,,
Regimental Field Officer	½ ,,
For Officers of each battery of Artillery	2 ,,
,, ,, Troop of Cavy. of Infantry	1 ,,
,, ,, regiment N. Cavalry or Infantry ...	3 ,,
Every Staff Officer, not regimental	½ ,,
For the staff of each British Cavy. or Infy. regt.	1 ,,
,, Medical Offic rs of ,, ,, ,,	1 ,,
Every 4 British non-commissioned officers & men	1 ,,
Every 6 native officers..	1 ,,
Every 18 native non-commissioned officers & men	1 ,,
Guards, British Infantry	2 ,,
Hospital, British Infantry	2 ,,
Guards, British Cavalry, batteries of Artillery and native regiments	1 ,,
Hospital ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	1 ,,

11. On such occasions the quantity of baggage and numbers of followers will be limited to the following scale :—

	Baggage lbs.	Followers.
Each British Officer	40	1§
,, Native Officer	25	1
,, British Soldier	20	,,
,, Native Soldier	15	,,
Mess for every six British Officers ...	25	½
Cooking utensils for each British soldier	1	,,

Cooks, Syces, Artificers, Bhisties, &c. according to regulations.

No families or other followers except six bunnias per British, and four per Native Corps, will be allowed to accompany the troops when manœuvring from the Standing Camps.

12. Numerical returns of the several batteries and regiments ordered to the Camps of Exercise, showing strength in officers, men, horses and followers, public and private, as well as the numbers proposed to be left at stations, are to be forwarded to the Quartermaster General, Army Head Quarters, Simla, with the least possible delay.

* Except the 2-19th, 85th and 109th, which will only be 450 strong each.
† The 1st Bengal Cavalry, and 3rd Madras Cavalry, will probably be of less strength.
‡ The 30th Native Infantry will probably be of less strength.
§ Two follow ers additional for each authorized charger.

THE STEAM SURVEY BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the discussion in the Legislative Council upon the "Steam Survey Bill," Mr. Narayen Wassodew stated the John Adamson was classed A 1 for 21 years.

Will you allow me to correct this assertion? The John Adamson is not classed in Lloyds' Register, and she is only classed 12 in Red Liverpool Iron Book. There is no such class as 21 years A. 1 given either in Lloyds' or in the Liverpool Iron Registry.

Again Lloyds' Register of British and Foreign Shipping has nothing whatever to do with the Lloyds' Underwriters' Rooms, Royal Exchange. The former has an office and committee of management of its own at White Lion Court, Cornhill.

As to the value of a Board of Trade certificate—I speak from my own experience—without the steamer was also classed at Lloyds' or in the Liverpool Iron Registry, it would be difficult to obtain insurance upon her.

The great P. and O. are now classing their new steamers in Lloyds' book, which shows they also put some value on a Lloyds' classification.

The less said about the Neera one would think the better for the Government servants concerned.

In conclusion, I think that this Survey Bill is not required as far as Canal steamers are concerned; but as to the miserable class of boats running to Kattywar, Goa, &c., I certainly agree they want looking after.

Bombay, 8th October. INSURANCE.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B.—Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility as delicacy of aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard*, *Morning Post*, *British Medical Journal*, &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute by boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brink Lane, Chiswick. Export Chicory, Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.—Mr. A. C. Watt, Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, leaves for England by the next mail.

GUJERAT PROVINCIAL COLLEGE.—It is said that the people of Ahmedabad intend to address the local Government, pointing out the necessity there exists for the re-opening of the Gujerat Provincial College.

TIGERS AT MAHABLESHWUR.—A correspondent of the *Dnyan Prakash* states that on account of the conservancy of a good deal of forest in the neighbourhood of Mahableshwur, tigers have increased in that jungle, and the lives of the ryots are in great danger.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—A Mahomedan named Abdool Raymon was charged, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, with having in his possession a quantity of cotton, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to five weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES BILL.—The *Ahmedabad Summachar*, in very cursorily referring to the Mofussil Municipalities Bill, complains of too much power being contemplated therein to be invested in the Collectors, and exhorts the native public and the public associations to express their views on this very important measure.

THE BARODA ADMINISTRATION.—The administration of the Baroda State, says a native paper, urgently requires a thorough reform, and this can be effected by forcing on the Gaekwar, even if he be unwilling, a wise and able Dewan. The writer advises H. H. to obtain such a Minister himself and to avert the danger which threatens him.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade bandstand this evening :—

March	Fulton ..... Gurtner.
Quadrille	La Comte Aluna Viva .... Dupont.
Selection	Demorah ..... Meyerbeer.
Valse	Ella ..... C. Jacques.
Selection	Ernani ..... Verdi.
Galop	Railway .....

DOUBLE CHARGE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, one Balloo Janoo, a noted thief, was charged with stealing a set of harness, valued at Rs. 10, belonging to Tribhowun Kassiram. He was also charged with stealing a pearl, valued at Rs. 30, belonging to the same person. He was convicted of both charges and was sentenced to three and four months' rigorous imprisonment respectively, the punishment to be cumulative.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday a Coroner's inquest was held at Tarwaree concerning the death of Tayee, woman, aged about eighty years. She had sustained some serious injuries on the 29th September, by being accidentally knocked down by a buggy and horse driven by Mr. Noble Richardson, an engineer, on the Parell Road, and from the effects of which she died on Tuesday. The jury upon the evidence returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE CHIEF OF SANGLI.—AN ANGLO-MARATHI newspaper publishes a petition made by one Bhaskerbhut Gore to the Assistant Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country, praying that an inquiry be made into his incarceration and banishment from Sangli in February last, and the reply of the Assistant Political Agent, referring him to the reply given by the Political Agent to some other persons imprisoned and then banished with Bhaskerbhut, that the Chief of Sangli is independent and can do as he likes in the management of his State, and that the Political Agent would not interfere in such matters.

FALSE PRETENCES.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, one Rama Yenkoo was charged with obtaining by false pretences one rupee from one Sheriff Abba. Complainant said—"Prisoner sold me ghee worth one rupee. I paid him the money, but found the ghee was not good. He told me to boil it, and said the ghee was good. I boiled the ghee and found it was fat. I looked for prisoner but he was not forthcoming. I called for a sepoy and prisoner was found downstairs concealed." Prisoner was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 15, with the alternative of thirty days' imprisonment.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S. S. SIR J. R. CARNAC, 95 tons, Captain R. J. McNeill, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and twenty-five deck passengers.

THE S. S. TIGER, 1,410 tons, Captain J. Brown, sailed yesterday in ballast for Karrachee with the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mr. Syed Abdool and Mr. Ally.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain C. Doert, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Cutch (October 4th) with a general cargo and two hundred and seventy-seven deck passengers.

THE SHIP CASTLEMAINE, 1,361 tons, Captain R. Pugh, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (May 28th) with a cargo of 1,789 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE SHIP JOHN PEACOCK, 646 tons, Captain John Finlay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields, (May 20th) with a cargo of 951 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		OCTOBER.		LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.			Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT.			H. M.	FT.
1 6 m	7 7	Thursday	9	7 6 m	5 1
0 56 a	6 3			7 18 a	8 6
1 50 m	6 9	Friday	10	7 47 m	3 10
2 31 a	5 1			7 57 a	7 7
2 39 m	5 8	Saturday	11	8 32 m	2 5
2 8 a	3 8			8 39 a	6 1
3 33 m	4 3	Sunday	12	9 24 m	1 3
2 51 a	2 3			9 21 a	4 7
4 36 m	3 2	Monday.....	13	10 25 m	0 7
3 47 a	1 1			10 8 a	3 4
5 50 m	2 8	Tuesday	14	11 23 m	0 3
5 19 a	0 7			11 47 a	2 8
7 0 m	2 8	Wednesday ...	15	.....	.....
7 10 a	0 9			1 34 a	0 11

Moon—Last Quarter, 13th, 11h. 15m. A.M.

HIGH COURT.—9TH OCTOBER.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

439-73—Jefferson and Payne—Patel Jeeva Keshoredas v The Secretary of State in Council, &c.—Mr. Peile.

LONG CAUSES.

744-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Purshotumdas Vellubdas v The East India Bank, &c.—Manisty and Fletcher.

9-72—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomedally Jewakhan v Hajee Moya and others—Remington, Hore, and Langley.

531-72—Ghandibhoy—Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata and others v Bomanjee Nowrojee and others—Dallas and Lynch; Sheposurjee and Thakoredas; and Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

533-72—In person—Shungaree v Hunsa Poma—Jefferson and Payne.

545-72—Ardaseer F.—Merwanjee Edoljee Chinoy and another v Khursedbai, widow—Thacker and Chalk.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GARTH.]

LONG CAUSES.

716-70—Manisty and Fletcher—John William Christison v Joseph Bray—Dallas and Lynch.

687-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Goculdas Purshotumdas v Bayee Ayee and another—Dallas and Lynch—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

538-72—M H Khan—Birah Sumsoo Ebrahimjee v Bora Soojawoodin Jewabhoy—Manisty and Fletcher.

726-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Ludhabhoy Ebrahim v Borah Soojawoodeen Jewabhoy—M H Khan.

739-72—Dallas and Lynch—Goomtibai, widow of Fulchand widow—Leather, Crawford and Bawtey.

458-72—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Jeloobai, widow, and others—Macfarlane and Saipsey.

582-72—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Hurreevallubdass Calliandass v Punnalall Poorumchund and another—Shamrao Pandoorung.

583-72—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Hurreevallubdass Calliandass v Punnalall Poorumchund and another—Shamrao Pandoorung.

THE PORT CANNING LAND COMPANY.

YESTERDAY afternoon a general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held at its registered office, 5, Meadow Street, for the purpose of passing the final accounts of the liquidator, shewing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and property of the company disposed of. Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit was in the chair. The notice convening the meeting and the report of the liquidator were read by the Secretary, after which the report was explained in Gujeratee to those shareholders who did not understand English.

It was proposed by Mr. Tribhowandas Nathoobhoy, seconded by Mr. Gunnesh Velljee, and carried unanimously,—That the final accounts and report of the liquidator be adopted and passed; that the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of be approved, and that the company be dissolved as from this date.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

THE PAREL ACCIDENT FUND.

THE following further subscriptions have been received :—

	Rs.		Rs.
Robert Brown	5	J. S. Burn	5
William Hodger	10	F D. S.	5
G Tudball	25	E. C.	3
F Frown	5	David Sassoon & Co.	50
H. J. Rowell	10	C M. C.	10
T. Watson	5	R. L. S.	10
S. P. G.	5	S. F. G.	10
A. F.	1	W. Maule	5
R. F.	1	Dayal Ruttonsey	5
W. A.	1	A. McLaggon	10
F. Jackson	5	E. W. C.	10
R. W. Sharp	5	H. W. J.	5
H. Cayzer	5	D. Finlayson	20
H. Rawlins	5	Chatelon Moutradon	10
J. Hill	5	H. Thorpe	5
John Lowsby	5	Cawasjee Dinshaw of Aden.	10
John Cameron	5	P. F.	20
W. J. Wilkinson	20	Eruljee Adumjee	5
C. J. Comyn	25	Nanjee Kuyrza	2
R. T. Middleton	20	J T.	10
G C. Wellworth, C.S.	10	Jonas Tyeb	2
Francis Turner	10	John Mahomed	2
Captain Reeves	20	Jonas Nuh o	2
Bruce Prescott	10	W. Ogg	5
J. A. Forbes	20	C. H. G.	10
R. Swanson	10	Muncherjee Sumonjee	15
W. G. Mayhew	5	John Campbell	10
C Herriegel	5	A Friend	2
Hoorjeebhoy Hormusjee ...	10	B. Tyers	5
Sagar Umaram Wagley..	5	R. Sowden	5
Trimbuck Ramchunder ...	5	J. Tyne	5
Merrylees	10	A. R.	2
H. D. C.	10		

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER OF A HINDOO WOMAN.

ON Tuesday a Hindoo named Keshowram Jadhowram, who is in charge of the temple at Mahalaxmee, was arrested by the police on a charge of having attempted to commit murder of a woman by name Muthooree, who lives at the Mahalaxmee Dhurmsalla. It appears that the accused first induced a servant of the woman named Wagha Dyaram to murder his mistress, and gave him a hoondie for Rs. 110, a clasp knife, a silk cord, and an iron chopper to execute the deed. Wagha told his mistress about this, and the matter was subsequently reported to the police. On Tuesday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, the accused went to the Dhurmsalla where Muthooree resided, and asked her servant where she was. On learning that she was asleep, the accused Keshowram went near her, and seeing her in sound sleep, he slowly raised her head, and put the silk cord round her neck. While the man was attempting to strangle her, some of the policemen who where concealing in an adjoining room came out and arrested him. The man on being arrested stated that he was instigated by the servant of the woman to commit the deed. The matter is at present under the investigation of the Commissioner of Police.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 4th October.

Read the following Resolution of Government, dated 25th September, on the Trustees, budget :—

"Letter from the Secretary to the Board of Trustees, Bombay Port Trust, No. 286, dated 27th August 1873.

"Forwards estimate of the expenditure and income of the Trustees for the period between the date on which the Port Trust Act came into operation, and 31st March 1874, as passed at a meeting of the Trustees held on the 25th instant, together with copy of resolution of the Trustees thereon.

"Resolution—His Excellency in Council regrets, though he is not surprised, that the Port Trust is unable in the first year of its existence to calculate on the receipt of revenue sufficient to meet all the demands upon it. He is unwilling also to find fault in this early stage of their proceedings with the decision against an increase of the Port Dues. The budget and resolution will be transmitted to the Government of India, with whom it will rest to decide whether a further addition can be made to the debt of the Trust of Rs. 3,53,581 for the completion of certain works."

Resolution—To be recorded.

Read letter dated 15th August, from the Municipal Commissioner, suggesting that as soon as convenient the Trustees will decide what they wish him to do regarding the lighting and guarding of their estate, the maintenance of roads, &c., which are referred to in section IX. of the Port Trust Act, in order that some arrangement be come to.

Read letter dated 22nd September, from the Officiating Chief Engineer, to whom the above letter was referred, stating the various arrangements which he would desire to see made with the Municipality with regard to transferring roads to them, lighting the property, &c.

Read also letter dated 18th September, from the Traffic Manager, on the same subject.

Resolution—The Chairman to negotiate with the Municipal Commissioner and to report at a future meeting.

Read letter dated 9th July, from the Officiating Chief Engineer, enclosing copy of correspondence with the Consulting Engineer for Reclamations regarding the account of expenditure on Trust property. He states that the accounts as published are useless in showing the actual cost of divisions of the different works, such as land and dock estates of the Elphinstone property. The Officiating Chief Engineer forwards adjustments made by him to 31st March 1872, bringing out the cost of the various properties calculated according to the superficial area, and recommends that these adjustments be given effect to in the books of the Trust.

Resolution.—Referred to a committee, consisting of Mr. Hall and Mr. Bythell, for disposal.

Read letter dated 29 h September, from the Officiating Chief Engineer, reporting that the chain of a crane on the Customs bunder broke on 23rd September whilst hoisting a piece of machinery from a boat in the Arsenal basin; that the chain had been tested a short time previously and found equal to a greater weight than that in lifting which it broke; that he attributes the breakage to the bad quality of the iron of which the chain has been made; and he recommends that new chains for all the cranes, to cost about Rs. 1,000, be ordered from England from one of the best makers so as to avoid a recurrence of such accidents.

Resolution—Expenditure sanctioned on the understanding that it will not require to be met until next year.

Read memorandum by the committee appointed to revise establishments on a letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 6th September. It recommends that the reduction in his staff suggested by the Traffic Manager be given effect to, and that the collection of Port Dues on native craft at Arthur and Carnac Bunder be entrusted to him, on the understanding that the work can be done with his reduced establishment.

Resolution—The recommendations of the committee are agreed to.

Resolution—Future meetings to be held on Thursdays at half-past 2 o'clock, instead of on Mondays, as heretofore.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from yesterday's Bombay Gazette.)

THE Council met at Poona on Monday, the 6th October, at noon, and as the proceedings were of special public interest we print them before the discussions on the Wattandar Bill and the Mofussil Municipalities Bill.

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Hon. Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, presiding.
His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B.
The Hon. A. Rogers.
The Hon. J. Gibbs.
The Hon. Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, C.S.I.
The Hon. Col. M. K. Kennedy.
The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.
The Hon. Narayen Wassodewjee.
The Hon. J. Bythell.
The Hon. Gunputrao Tatya Sahib Putwardhun.
The Hon. Col. W. C. Anderson.

THE TOLLS BILL.

On the order of the day for the third reading of Bill No. VI. of 1873—a Bill for enabling Government to levy Tolls on Public Roads and Bridges in the Presidency of Bombay—being taken up,

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy proposed an amendment upon section II.

The amendment had received the approval of the Hon. the Advocate-General, and the Hon. Colonel Kennedy had no doubt the Council would agree to it. It was that lines 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 should be omitted, and the following words substituted :—"levied within the Presidency of Bombay upon any public roads or bridges (from whatever funds the same may have been constructed) between the said 30th day of July 1861 and the coming into operation of the Act shall be deemed to have been levied under the provisions of Act XV. of 1864 and to have been duly and lawfully levied and collected." This amendment was intended to make the Bill apply both to the past and prospectively.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—Sir,—I would like to say a few words with reference to this Bill in order to remove certain misapprehensions which appear to be entertained regarding it. I have been told by a number of gentlemen that an impression has got abroad that in consequence of this Bill any person walking along a public road or across a bridge would be followed by a Government officer and made to pay three pies. Anything more absurd than this idea could hardly be imagined. It was said several times during the discussions upon this Bill, and it seems to be necessary to repeat it now, that this has been the state of the law for a number of years past. The three-pie toll has never yet been acted upon, and I need scarcely repeat on behalf of Government that there is not the slightest intention of using this power unless under circumstances of the greatest necessity. These circumstances may arise occasionally—such as the building of a bridge in a place like Nassick—and then the toll would be employed to repay Government for the outlay. I have already given an assurance upon the part of the Executive Government that there is no intention of leving the tolls excepting under circumstances of the greatest necessity, and I am sorry to have to repeat the assurance. I cannot exempt even the European press in Bombay from the charge of spreading the rumour that the intention of Government is to levy the toll forthwith upon every road and bridge. I hope that now, at all events, when the assurance has been thus peremptorily given, that Government does not intend to interfere with foot passengers any more than hitherto, the false impression which has been spread abroad will be removed. I trust that my hon. friends the native members of Council will do all they can to disabuse their countrymen of this mistaken impression.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—Might I ask the Hon. Colonel Kennedy upon what principle tolls are now levied? In some districts of the Presidency they appear to be much more plentiful than in others.

The Hon. Col. Kennedy—The guiding principle is, as I have formerly stated, that there shall be a toll bar on each day's journey of a bullock. Of course the length of that journey varies with the description of road traversed.

His Excellency the President—I think that the three-pie toll remains in the Bill greatly for the interest of local funds, and as far as Government is concerned it need not have been mentioned in the Bill at all. Even if it became necessary for Government to enter into some large undertaking—such as the building of a great bridge—my own impression is that money for the purpose would require to be levied under a new or separate Act. Such a toll is already levied at Khandeila and Matheran, and it is to legalise it in places like this that we retain it in this Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs remarked that already the schedule in the Bill was, except the reductions, the same as the law all over India.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy concurred with the Hon. Mr. Gibbs. He then moved the third reading of the Bill.

The motion was agreed to, and His Excellency the President declared the Bill to be read a third time and passed.

THE SALT BILL.

Mr. Nugent (Acting Under-Secretary) presented the following papers to the Council :—

I. Report of the Select Committee on the "Bombay Salt Bill."

II. Petitions relating to the Salt Bill.

1. Petition from Krishnajee Babun Bhoera and eighty others of Matoonga.

2. Petition from the proprietors of salt works in talooka Penn.

3. Petition from certain dealers in salt at Penn.

4. Petition from Abdool Gufur wulud Mynoodeen and 294 others of Oorun.

5. Petition from Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and 3,500 other persons engaged in the manufacture of salt and in the salt trade generally, &c.

6. Letter from the Bhewndy Survajanik Subha.

Of these petitions, Nos. 1, 4, and 5 had been printed and circulated among the Councillors.

The Council went into the order of the day—the third reading of the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers said—Sir,—I beg to move the second reading of Bill No. V. of 1873. As I mentioned just now with regard to the Tolls Bill, this Bill has been very much canvassed by the public, and I think I can safely say that even a greater amount of misrepresentation than was made about the tolls has been made about this one. From the very first it has been plain to any person who has read the Bill, and read the discussions regarding it in this Council, that the sole object of Government in bringing forward the measure is to prevent smuggling. We have had no idea of interfering with any person's vested rights, and those sections which appear to give Government the power of interfering with such rights are simple repetitions of the law which now exists with regard to small salt works which, on an average of three years do not produce more than 5,000 maunds of salt. With regard to other large works being closed, ample provision has been made for granting compensation to owners. The report of the Select Committee which has just been presented will show that every objection that has been made in the various petitions which have now been presented to the Council has been most carefully and conscientiously considered. Many of the sections objected to have been very considerably modified, and whether the modifications are sufficient or not will be shown when this Council goes into committee upon the details of the Bill. If hon. members can bring forward anything in the course of the discussion to show that more power has been given to Government than is necessary for the purpose of preventing smuggling, I have no doubt that the Executive Government will be happy to make concessions so far as may be consistent with the object it has in view. Before concluding, I may take up a few of the points which were objected to by the minority in the Select Committee, and I hope to be able to explain that even the hon. gentlemen who composed that minority have been the victims of misapprehensions. Their first objection is with regard to section 22 of the amended Bill. They say—"While this authorizes the issues of licences for the manufacture of salt, it at the same time makes such licences subject to further conditions as the Governor in Council 'may from time to time prescribe.' This virtually extinguishes the proprietary rights which some of the owners have acquired under a kowl or lease from the British Government or their predecessors, and reduces them to the status of a mere distillery licence-holder." I have not seen any of these kowls or leases which are referred to, but I believe that if they are examined they will be found to refer not to any right of manufacturing salt hereditarily but to the payment of a ground rent upon the land upon which this salt is manufactured. If that should not be altogether the case in each instance, and if we find that rights exist under these kowls or leases of which we are not at present aware, I can safely say on the part of the Executive Government that there is no intention to interfere with those vested interests. When we go into the details of the Bill we may be able to devise a section by which any danger to these true vested interests may be obviated. Section 22, while giving the Collector of the Salt Revenue power to grant licences, also reserves to him the power to call for any such licence and to amend it; and this, I should think, would be sufficient to preserve the interests of kowlholders by giving them an opportunity of altering their licences as circumstances may require. The next objection which the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee and the Hon. Mr. Narayen make is regarding section 24. This section has been a great deal discussed in the public prints, and it is one regarding which a very great deal of misapprehension exists; but the real object for calling upon the licencees to furnish the list of those they mean to employ is not to serve any purpose of Government, but is really intended for the protection of the licencees themselves. The meaning of the section is simply that these licencees may furnish to the Collector, for their own purposes, a list of those persons whom they consider should be permitted to enter within the limits of their salt works. As the Bill stood the Customs' officer had power to exclude from any salt work any person unless his name were mentioned in the list, and that was the object of Government in calling for the list. One of the objections which were strongly urged against this section was, that persons whom a salt manufacturer might employ would not be known by him at the beginning of the year, and that therefore it would be quite impossible to prepare an accurate list. That argument was taken into consideration by the Select Committee, and we modified the section in such a way that the list should only apply to those persons whom the salt manufacturer intended to employ permanently throughout the year. There is also an express provision in the Bill as it now stands which will allow a licencee at any time he wishes to bring into his manufactory any labourers requisite in excess of the number usually employed, and to do this the list need not be amended at all. Altogether, I think that as the section now stands there is nothing whatever in it which can interfere with the proper working of his pans by a licencee; but, nevertheless, if in the course of the discussions any hon. member can suggest any other plan which will do away with any difficulties supposed to remain I have no doubt the Council will be glad to adopt it. I would only repeat that Government has no object in getting this list for its own purposes; Government simply desired it for the convenience of salt manufacturers themselves. The next objection taken by the minority is with reference to sections 29 and 30. They say—"We quite agree that the proprietor of a salt work or his agent should be held responsible for the correctness of the weight of salt delivered to the purchaser, but it is only fair that his responsibility should there cease. It seems manifestly unjust that he should be held responsible for the subsequent disposal of the salt by the purchaser over whom he can have no control." I believe that the objections to these sections have arisen from an entire misconception of the object in obtaining the signature of the licencee to the contents of Column 1 of the form laid down in Appendix B. You will observe that at the foot of that column the words used are "Received the counterpart of this." The signature is required of the "Exporter and Applicant and the Licencee of the Salt Works" to Column 2 of the form. Now, the Council will perceive that these words refer only to the other two portions of the appendix, which would be torn off. The signature asked for is not to make the licencee answerable for all the particulars in the first column, but is merely to testify that he has "received" the counterpart. There is also some misapprehension with regard to Appendix A. it being supposed that taking not only the signature of the applicant and exporter, but also that of the licencee of the salt work, to that form makes the licencee answerable for all the particulars which it contains. But that was never intended. It was simply intended that the licencee should be answerable for the particulars of which he had knowledge, and the applicant and exporter for those particulars which he or they had knowledge of. In the course of the consideration of these appendices the intention of Government may be made clearer, and perhaps it will be thought better to obtain the licencee's signature only to the contents of those columns referring to the facts which he is actually acquainted with. The next matter objected to by the minority is that which is referred to in section 42, relating to the prohibition of a greater quantity of salt than 20 seers being contained in an unlicensed building within a distance of ten miles from any salt work. Greater misconception has been exhibited regarding this section than of any other, both by the press, the public, and those hon. members who have dissented with its provisions and from the opinion of the majority of the Select Committee. If the section is carefully looked into it will be seen that it does not prohibit 20 seers of salt from being kept in *any* building; it is only buildings within a radius of ten miles from a salt work which are referred to. Let the section be read with an intention to understand it—I use these words deliberately, because the press which has been so loud in its abuse of that section could not, I think, have given its terms the requisite consideration—and you will observe that it is a wholesome provision to prevent smuggling. There are many cases which we know of already where persons have built storehouses in the vicinity of salt works simply for the purpose of receiving salt illegally passed out of these works, and under this section these buildings will be at once removed or made use of under a licence, and thus smuggling to a great extent will be prevented. Any person may hold any quantity of salt he pleases in his own house, provided it is outside of the ten-mile radius. Therefore the objections raised to the section are purely fanciful, and I hope this explanation will do away with the opposition of the hon. members who formed the minority in the Select Committee. With regard to the objections taken to section 63, perhaps it is doubtful whether this Council would have the power to give authority to the officers appointed under this Act to adjudge imprisonment in commutation of fines, and therefore, when we go into general committee we shall require to modify this section to some extent. Having gone through those objections which are raised by the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee and the Hon. Mr. Narayen, and having also I hope answered them satisfactorily, I do not think there is anything further for me to say at this stage of the proceedings. With these remarks I beg to propose the second reading of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Narayen Wassodew—I think, Sir, that the framers of this Bill, in concerting measures for the vigorous suppression of smuggling, have entirely lost sight of all other principles of policy, expediency, and justice which invariably characterize the administration of this country. When discussing the Bill in Select Committee, almost every objection I advanced was met with the reply that all the restrictions to which I objected were observed in respect to licences to distillers; but I failed to see the analogy, and have therefore been compelled to dissent from the report of the majority of the Select

member of the Executive Government I have endeavoured to assure this Hon. Council, and through them the public generally, that any oppressive measures have never been contemplated by Government in introducing this measure. If that is not sufficient to convince hon. members of the nature of the intentions of Government, I can only point to the fact that Government itself is very largely concerned in this matter, for if it by any of its measures checks the production and consumption of salt it will be the greatest sufferer. Surely therefore even judging by the lowest standard of self interest, Government is to be trusted. So far from what has lately been done tending to check the production of salt, I am assured by the Collector of Salt Revenue, Mr. Pritchard, that he has already received a number of applications from people to be allowed to open new salt works at more convenient places than the old ones. These manufactories which have already been closed have simply been closed with the object of concentrating the manufacturing area so that Government may be able to exercise proper control in the district. Hitherto salt works have been scattered throughout the country in places where no proper control could be exercised, and the great object of introducing provisions in this Bill by which salt works may be closed, even though they produce more than 5,000 maunds a year, is simply to prevent smuggling. The Hon. Mr. Narayen told us that smuggling did not take place in our own territory but across the borders of the Presidency. Your Excellency, however, has pointed out that smuggling prevails to a great extent in Bombay, and that it also exists in other parts of the Presidency I can vouch for. There is no doubt that much of the smuggling takes place from the salt works themselves, and I am sorry to say that we are under the impression that to a certain extent it is assisted by the collusion of our own subordinate officers. One great object of desiring that all proprietors of salt works shall take out licences is to secure the assistance of these people in putting a stop to smuggling. Hitherto these proprietors have lived in Bombay or elsewhere apart from their works, and contented themselves with drawing the profits from their works without taking the slightest trouble to see that smuggling on their property was prevented. That these people should assist in the prevention of smuggling is, considering the profits they enjoy, not an unreasonable desire on the part of Government. With reference to the Hon. Mr. Narayen's observations as to the great falling off of the export salt trade between Bombay and Calcutta, the Hon. Mr. Bythell has assigned the true cause, which is that the trade of Bombay has completely changed since the opening of the Suez Canal. Formerly many vessels came to the port which during the monsoon found it profitable to carry salt in the place of ballast to Calcutta. These sailing vessels have almost entirely been superseded by steamers, which do not find it worth their while to continue the salt trade formerly enjoyed by the sailing ships. Another of the arguments which were brought forward by the Hon. Mr. Narayen against this Bill is that it will tend to increase the cost of salt. I should like to see that statement proved by statistics before accepting it. I do not, for myself, believe that this Bill will in the least increase the price of salt. There may be a case or two in some parts of the Concan.——

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—I may mention a few cases for the information of the Hon. Mr. Rogers.

His Excellency the President—Perhaps it will be as well not to interrupt the hon. member. You will have an opportunity of speaking upon sections when we go into details.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—I may explain the reasons of the great increase of the price of salt in Canara. Since that district was handed over to the Bombay Government the owners of salt manufactories there have purposely reduced their manufactures so as to enhance the price of salt. They do not make enough to meet the wants of the people. By this means they cause dear foreign salt to be imported into the country, and then they clear large profits by selling their own salt at the same rates as the foreign salt. Of course by this means the Government revenue suffers considerably, while the incentives to smuggling are greatly increased. I am not aware whether the hon. member meant to say that the provisions of this Act will in any way forbid the export of salt to the Malabar Coast. If the hon. member compares section nineteen of the Bill as it now stands and as it stood formerly, he will see that special exemptions may be granted by the Government in special cases. It therefore does not follow that the full export duty of Rs. 1-13 per maund would be insisted upon regarding the whole of the Malabar Coast. It is very probable that in those exceptional cases a trifling payment is all that would be required from the exporter. The Hon. Mr. Munguldas in his speech referred to several points which have already been disposed of, the reason of which I have no doubt is, that having written certain things down, he felt bound to say them. In one particular instance he was pleased to say that the remarks which had been made obviated the difficulties which he anticipated, but the same remark might almost have applied to all the difficulties of which he spoke. He seems to be under the impression that this measure will raise the price of salt, and that all respectable owners of salt manufactories will retire from the business. But I think that what I stated a short time ago is against that argument, namely, that so far from the manufacture of salt being checked, numbers of applications for the opening of new salt works have already been made. I may mention a most absurd idea which seems to have taken possession of some people—men who really ought to have known better. The idea is that the Government salt works at Kharaghora have been opened in order to monopolise the whole of the salt trade of the Presidency. (A laugh.) I can only characterise such an impression as utterly absurd, and I think this Council will agree with me. We have throughout assured the public that there is no intention of Government interfering with vested interests except for the purpose of preventing smuggling, and that where vested interests are interfered with ample compensation will be given. The Hon. Mr. Munguldass raised an objection with regard to the responsibility that will be thrown upon a licencee by signing the forms of application attached to the Bill. I have already explained the misapprehensions which exist on this point, but I may now state further that all the details entered in the first column of Appendix B are simply for the purpose of allowing Government to secure statistical information, for of course it is of great importance to us that we should know how the trade is going on in various parts of the Presidency. As this first column is solely meant to enable Government to procure this information, I really do not see what harm can be done to licencees by attaching their signatures to the document. The information in Appendix B will be filled in from what is contained in Appendix A, and (as I said a short time ago) we can arrange for the signature of the applicant and exporter together with that of the licencee being taken only to those parts of the appendices upon which they must be specially informed.

His Excellency the President put the motion to the Council—That this Bill be read a second time.

The motion was agreed to, and the Council proceeded to consider the Bill in detail.

(To be continued.)

INDIAN ITEMS.

A JEWESS AND HER HUSBAND.—A Jewess has charged her late husband, from whom she was divorced a year ago, in the Calcutta Police Court with having emptied a bottle of ink on her head while on her way to the Synagogue. According to the Jewish belief, this act was tantamount to saying, "You are impure, you are defiled." The accused was fined Rs. 20 and bound over to keep the peace.—*Friend of India.*

WITH the close of the Dusserah festival, heavy rain fell yesterday evening and the morning before, for some hours. All dread of a famine has been removed, and the preparations for the Camp of Exercise go on briskly. Considering that the North East Monsoon is close on us, it is more likely there will be an abundance of water rather than too little of it. The public health continues remarkably good, as far as we hear.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

MAJOR BOURKE has, we believe, proceeded to Wynaad to ascertain what improvements can be effected in that district, in the postal arrangements. We are told that there is a great difficulty—and it is the Postmaster General's wish to overcome it—in accelerating the pace of transit. Owing, we believe, to the fear of wild animals, there is an objection on the part of the tappal-runners to travel by night. We confess, we think the objection reasonable, but shall be nevertheless happy to see it overcome.

A CORRESPONDENT at Mangalore, whose letter is dated the 29th ultimo, writes as follows:—"Several European residents of the station having made some representation to Government against Dr. Dempster of the 34th L. I. stationed here, who is also Civil Surgeon of the place, the Government appointed Dr. Young, the Acting Deputy Surgeon-General, to hold an enquiry on the spot and report. That officer accordingly came over and held the necessary enquiry, and examined several European gentlemen as witnesses. I hear Dr. Young has made a report in favour of Dr. Dempster."—*Madras Times.*

CIVIL ORPHAN ASYLUMS.—An order having been issued authorising the Collector of Madras to take steps for acquiring all the land within Municipal limits, required for the Carnatic Railway extension and for certain road diversions connected with it, His Excellency the Governor in Council has directed that, before occupying the old Male Asylum premises and cutting off a portion of the present play ground for a goods' station, the proposed diversion of the Male Asylum Road and conversion of the old road and intervening ground into a new play-ground shall be carried out by the Railway authorities, and the new ground handed over to the directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum, ready for immediate occupancy and use.—*Madras Times.*

On Wednesday night between 11 and 12 o'clock a storm passed over the station. It blew in violent gusts, accompanied with rain, loud thunder and vivid flashes of lightning. The wind appeared to blow from the north. The storm lasted for about an hour. This is the second storm we have had during the week. The first occurred on last Monday night. It was not so violent as the last one, but the thunder and lightning were more severe. Whilst writing the weather still continues threatening.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

ROBBERIES seem to be tolerably prevalent in Lahore lately. In a house quite close to the cutchery, a cattle theft and petty theft of some deckchies took place within a month. On Friday night last, we understand, an attempt was made to rob a house on the Ferozepore road, and the servant in charge who tried to ascertain the cause of certain rattling of doors and mysterious noises was greeted by a shower of stones as soon as he showed himself outside the door of the bungalow. On the same night, we hear, a horse was stolen from the compound of a gentleman in the immediate vicinity of the house we have just referred to. It might not perhaps be impertinent to ask, what the police are about.—*Id.*

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Delhi Gazette* writes from Lucknow—A Mr. Sheehan, said to be a partner in Smythe's Railway Refreshment Rooms here, very unfortunately, a few evenings ago drove over a native who came in his way in the Huzratgunge street; the unfortunate man was knocked down, and the wheel of the conveyance is said to have passed over his head, killing him instantaneously. The medical evidence given at the Magistrate's Court goes to show that death was occasioned by the severity of the fall the man received, and not from the wheel passing over his head; this however in no way alters the case, so it has been committed to the High Court at Allahabad. Mr. Sheehan does not appear to have stopped to ascertain the amount of injury caused by the accident, but I believe the horse he was driving had a hard mouth, and on becoming frightened by the accident, could not be pulled up.

JEYPORE GHAUT WORKS.—The following order was passed by the Government with reference to an application by Major J. Beatty, R E. District Engineer, Vizagapatam, that two companies of Sappers might be stationed in the district for the next few years for employment at the Jeypore Ghaut Works:—His Excellency the Governor in Council declines to apply to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for the services of Sappers for the Jeypore Ghaut Works, until the experience of at least one season's work shall have shown that any portions of the ghaut can be safely used as encamping ground during the working season. His Excellency regrets being compelled, for obvious reasons, to refuse the District Engineer's application; but the Government still look to the local officers to use all possible means to overcome the difficulties, which they are satisfied are not exaggerated in the letter under notice, and they attach much importance to the expeditious prosecution of the work.

A HANDSOME GIFT.—The Trevandrum correspondent of the *Madras Times* says:—His Highness the First Prince of Travancore, with the laudable view of assisting and promoting the study of Malayalum, and of advancing its literature, has lately expressed to the Government, through the Resident, his desire to endow a Malayalum Translation Prize Fund of Rupees five thousand, the interest to be applied annually or at stated periods hereafter to the purpose of providing prizes for approved Malayalum translations of selected English works, and also of defraying the cost of the publishing of such translations. The Government have, through the resident, expressed their gratification at this evidence of His Highness' sincere desire to benefit his fellow-countrymen; and the papers connected with the subject have been referred by them to the Director of Public Instruction, and also to the Committee of the Madras School Book and Vernacular Society, for their opinion as to the arrangements proper to be made in order to give effect to His Highness' benevolent intentions. It is very satisfactory to see a Native Prince desirous of applying his money to a useful public purpose rather than hoarding it uselessly, or squandering it on selfish pleasures and indulgences.

THE EFFECTS OF TRAVELLING IN AN EKKA.—A correspondent writes to the *Mussoorie Season*:—At the present moment I've a pain in my head its as heavy as lead, and a pain in my back as if from a whack, a pain in my teeth both above and beneath, and pain in my ears it nearly draws tears, and pain in my legs they're as stiff as old pegs, and a pain in my toes to add to my woes; I don't like to tell'ee of pain in my belly, I dare not allude to a subject so rude; but I'm telling no lies, I've pain in my thighs, and the pain in my shins like the pricking of pins. I've a pain in my lip and a pain in my hip, my poor aching shoulders feel weighty as boulders, and the pain in my fingers still cruelly lingers, the pain in my cheek I have had for a week, and the pain in my brow quite distresses me now, I've a pain in my fists and a pain in my wrists, the pain even wrankles as low as my ankles, I'm assailed on all points for I've pain in my joints; I've a pain in my heel, but I don't like to squeal, and the pain in my eyes prognosticates styes; I've got pain in my gums as well as my thumbs, and I've pain in my chest my breathing's oppress, and the pain in my thorax has made me use borax, the pain in my throat I wish you to note, but the pain in my arms creates no alarms, though the pain in my breast deprives me of rest, and the pain in my ribs needs no telling of fibs, with the pain in my side I can scarcely abide, and the pain in my bones causes many deep groans; at the pain in my spine I write not a line, I cannot lay bare all the suffering there, for the pain in my knees deprives me of ease, I've a pain in my heart as if pierced with a dart, my liver's deranged and my nature is changed, pains before and behind, both in body and mind, and I've pain in my brain but don't like to complain, so conclude by remarking the pains on my nerves, and I hope you won't say, "all the pain he deserves."

TRADE WITH WESTERN CHINA VIA BHAMO.

THE following news relative to the revival of trade with Western China *viâ* Bhamo has been received:—

During the past two seasons caravans have passed between Bhamo and Momein, but they have been small and unfrequent, nor have they escaped attacks on the roads; indeed, on more than one occasion during the late season members of the different caravans have not only been plundered but killed.

These attacks, however, were not, so far as can be gathered, made by Panthays themselves, nor at their instigation. Kachyans and Shans, attacking simply for the sake of plunder, were, it is believed, the culprits.

The thorough disorganization of the country consequent on the prolonged struggles between the Chinese and the Panthays has rendered it easy for bands of loose characters to commit depredations with impunity; but the Panthay rebellion is now quite at its last gasp. The latest reports are that Momein has fallen, and that the last band of Panthays, under Tahsaken, late Governor of Momein, is in Hootbaw, besieged by a far superior force of Chinese. A few weeks must determine Tahsaken's fate; he may be captured by the Chinese, or he may effect his escape into British territory; but if he should escape with any tolerably large following, and try to raise the Northern Kachyans and Leesaws, amongst whom he is said to have influence, he may yet give the Chinese a good deal of trouble, and keep the country in an unquiet state, much as the Chinese did when the Panthays were in the ascendant a few years ago.

A new Chinese Governor has arrived in Momein, by name Tsentaleen. Proclamations have been sent to Sanda and other Chinese States, announcing the re-establishment of Chinese authority, and doubtless immediate steps will be taken for the restoration of order. The Chinese traders at Bhamo are jubilant, and declare that immediately the rains are over trade will begin in earnest. There is little doubt but that trade will increase next season; but it is to be remembered, first, that the whole of Yunan must be in a terribly impoverished state after the eighteen years' war; secondly, that the Chinese authorities will hardly be able to immediately put down the different gangs of robbers certain to exist after such a lengthened suspension of anything like law; and thirdly, that the Kachyans have been able for some years past to exact their own terms, and they are so greedy and grasping that disputes may arise between them and the Chinese about the duties to be paid on goods passing through the Kachyan hills.

These difficulties will be smoothed over in time; trade will doubtless begin to increase next year, and in a couple of years the route as may be as safe as they were before the Panthay rebellion.

"There are two routes from Bhamo, *viz.*, the central or ambassador's route, and the upper or Taping route. The former contains a great many Kachyan Chiefs, and is not a route that is patronized by the Chinese, as it entails greater expense and trouble in every way, being much longer than the Taping route. The latter by the Taping river through Ponline and Ponsee to Manwyne and Sanda has from time immemorial been the favourite route, and very properly so, for the simple reasons that the physical nature of the route affords facilities for traffic such as the central route does not possess; it is far shorter, and the number of Kachyan Chiefs to deal with is far less, while what Chiefs there are are considerablely more under the influence of the Burmese Government than any other Kachyan Chiefs on the trade routes. It is quite possible though that on political grounds it might be found advisable to utilize the central route at times.

It is gratifying to notice that large quantities of raw cotton have been sent to Bhamo of late, and are still being purchased for the China market at a higher price than it realizes at Rangoon, and that heavy shipments of salt have also been made from Rangoon to Bhamo.

The local authorities are confident that a great development of traffic with Western China *viâ* Bhamo may be looked for.

IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

On the eastern side of the Indus, between that river and the desert, there is an ancient channel, called the Eastern Nara, which had ceased to flow as part of the Indus since that river, deserting the passage through the rocks at Alor, took to its present channel between Boree and Sukkur. The Eastern Nara had no direct communication with the Indus, when Sir William Baker came to Sind in 1842, but received a precarious supply of water from a remarkable depression which runs parallel with the Indus from above Bhowalpore, and, being lower than its flood height, receives some water from canals and a more considerable volume by direct overflow. The channel of the Eastern Nara being also lower than that of the Indus, can easily be filled from the great river on a higher level, and Sir William Baker pointed out the rock at Roree as offering a site for the head works. Hitherto the overflow of the Indus, in floods, had formed the Nara supply. In 1826 Sir A. Burnes mentions that the Nara, which in its lower course is called the Puraun, was filled by a flood which cut through the Allah-bund, and reached Lakpat. In 1843 Sir W. Baker saw marks of a flood that rose 18 feet, and in 1843 there were only four feet in the same place. The Nara passess through the wild Thurr, a country covered with enormous sandhills, with occasional tracts of alluvial soil between them, along a channel on which are formed a series of bottoms locally called *dunds*. There are 400 of these *dunds*, or lakes, supplied from the Nara. The people in the Nara vally gain a livelihood by rearing cattle, feeding flocks, fishing in the *dunds*, and carrying on a grain trade with states beyond the Thurr. They eagerly raise crops, whenever the Nara supplies water.

The cut from the Indus at Roree to the Nara is 11 miles long, and the Nara is 20 feet below the river. Sir Bartle Frere strongly recommended its being made, and work was commenced in 1853, together with bunds across the channel at intervals, to lead off the water for irrigation. In 1854 the cut was in full progress, beginning just above Roree; 16 feet deep, 206 wide, with a berm 15 feet wide on each side, and the excavated earth distributed in two terraces on either bank, forming admirable garden ground. The Roree cut or supply channel was completed and opened on 9th May 1859. Bunds were also constructed across the Nara channel to prevent the escape of water into the large *dunds* among the sandhills.

Two canals, branching from the Eastern Nara, have also been constructed. The Mirrow Canal was commenced in March 1859. It was to be filled by a branch from the Nara, and in 1866 there were 190 miles open, which irrigated 106,803 acres.

The Tuar Canal is another branch from the Nara, intended to water lands at the edge of the desert. It was commenced in 1861, and is now completed, irrigating about 38,000 acres; 50 masonry heads for minor channels were constructed during 87-72.

The Fulleli Canal is the main feeder of irrigation channels from Hyderabad southward and eastward. Originally it was a natural branch of the Indus, joining it again 16 miles below Hyderabad. This was presented by a dam, in the time of the Ameers, and the water was sent to feed the Gaja, Guni, and other canals to the south. The chief portion thus fell into the Guni, after a course of 40 miles, the average width being 350 feet. The improvement of the Fullali was commenced in 1856. Two channels of supply were cut from the Indus, and the effect on the water supply was very satisfactory. One of the most interesting services, on which Sir William Baker was employed in Sind, was a survey and levels along the Guni to its junction with the Puraun (the continuation of the Eastern Nara), and thence to the Allah bund, which he surveyed and levelled. The Ameers of Sind, after an unsuccessful invasion of Kutch, cut off the supply from the Fullali and Guni, which had fertilised one of its provinces. After our occupation of Sind, the Government of Kutch requested Sir Charles Napier to cut the bunds and let the water flow again. Sir Charles sent Baker to do this, who took precaution to take levels first, and found that, owing to certain depressions and elevations caused by subsequent earthquakes, the cutting of the bunds would not restore the water to Kutch, but, on the contrary, would let salt water flow back into Sind.

The great administrative question with reference to the Sind canals has always been the system by which they were annually cleared of silt, an operation which is absolutely necessary. The old custom was for the Government to pay for the clearance of the large canals, and for the people to keep up the minor channels. In 1864 the cost of clearances was 41,941*l*. As in the case of the Punjab inundation canals, the Sind canal clearances were effected by *cher* or statute labour. Every cultivator was forced to furnish a quota of labourers in proportion to the extent of his cultivation. The silt is sometimes removed in baskets, and sometimes by a board drawn by oxen, like a gigantic hoe, trailed along the ground. But usually the only implement is a hoe, with a long blade and short handle. The labourer fills the blade by striking it into the soft soil, and by a jerk throws a shovelful upwards and behind. One man stands behind another, and the soil is thus passed on. The canal digging lasts from December to April. But in 1855 statute labour was abolished, and the annual work of clearances became very expensive, while insufficient funds were allowed for it. The canals are deteriorating, solely owing to the sum annually allotted being less than is adequate for the purpose.

There is a special tax, called *kuccaba*, of three annas per biga, levied from lands water by canals cleared by Government, to aid the cost of clearance. Sir William Merewether has represented that the *kuccaba* is credited to revenue, and that only a portion, arbitrarily fixed without regard to real requirements, is allotted to canal clearances. He has remonstrated against this, and has represented that the canals will each year deteriorate, in proportion to deficient clearance. The sum required in 1870 was 41,168*l*., and the grant was only 37,540*l*.; yet the *kuccaba* amounted to 47,708*l*., every farthing of which, he urges, ought to have been expended on the object for which it was intended. Sir William Merewether thinks that the *kuccaba* should be made an entirely separate fund, for canal clearances. This question was taken into consideration, and the Government of India declared that the *kuccaba*, being part of the land revenue, could not be dealt with separately; but that whatever sum was needed for canal clearance should certainly be given.

Since 1855 Colonel Fife has advocated the construction of perennial canals in Sind, issuing from permanent heads Sites for such heads can be found at only three points on the Indus, at Sukkur, at Jharrak, 250 miles lower down and at Kotree. He considers these to be the proper points for canal heads. From Roree he would take one down Eastern Sind, crossing 150 canals to Fullali, which would become the trunk line for 8 miles. From Sukkur, opposite to Roree, another would be led down the western side, parallel with the river, crossing the Sind and Ghar, and obtaining the Western Nara to rejoin the Indus at Sihwan. The present canals would be used as distributing channels. From Jharrak two more canals would be taken, one on each side, towards the sea. This scheme would revolutionise the ancient system of Sind irrigation, its advantage being that such canals are permanent, and their supply perennial.

One perennial canal has been undertaken, from the rocky banks of the Indus above Sukkur to Shadadpore, a distance 63 miles. The line crosses the old Sind canal where there is a regulating bridge of seven arches each, 10 feet span, and the water is regulated by horizontal sleepers. The scheme for this canal was approved in the end of 1861, and commenced; and in 1868 the work had reached the 24th mile. It is the first attempt at a perennial canal in Sind, and is to irrigate 149,000 bigas of land, yielding a revenue of £209,999. It was opened in June 1870.

General Strachey, in 1867, recorded an opinion that the remedy for inconveniences caused to cultivators by uncertain water supply, never under control, was the substitution of perennial for intermittent inundation canals. The area under canal cultivation in Sind is about 1,200,000 acres, and the land-tax and water charge about Rs. 2. 4. per acre. He thinks, if all the water was supplied by flow and none by Persian wheels, this charge might be raised to Rs. 3. 4., and that the cultivated area would be doubled. He thus concurs in the views of Colonel Fyfe, and would take two perennial canals from the Indus at Sukkur and Roree to Sihwan on the west, and the Fulalli on the east side, crossing all the present canals, and using them as distributing channels.

The three rivers Bhima, Krishna, and Tungabudra, rising in the western ghauts, drain the greater part of the southern dry region, and unite to form what is usually called the Kistna, a short distance below the town of Kurnool. On first issuing from the mountains, they and their tributaries traverse the thirsty lands comprised in the eastern section of the Bombay Presidency, the Deccan and the Southern Mahratha country. Considerable activity has been shown, of late years, in suggesting and maturing projects for utilizing the water of the rivers, as they flow across the Bombay territory. But the difficulties are not trifling. The rivers have so slight a slope that their fall would not gain much on that of a canal, while the steep transverse slope of the valleys prevent canals from getting to any distance from their parent streams. The rivers are filled at the time of rains, but during the long dry season of eight months they become mere threads. The two objects to achieve are the retention of copious supplies which run to waste during the rains, and the command of the barren lands on the sides of the valleys. The natives in this region left the main rivers untouched for storage purposes, for the most part, and were contented with the construction of small tanks on tributary streams.

The largest of the works in the Bombay Presidency that is completed is the Krishna (the name of the upper part of the Kistna River) Canal. A masonry dam is thrown completely across the river, on a rocky bed. A canal is excavated from above the dam, which is near Kerver, in the Satara district. Its bed is four feet lower than the crest of the dam, and it is provided with scouring and regulating sluices. It then meanders along parallel to the river, with a slope of a foot a mile, being carried across the drainage of the country by suitable works, and eventually recedes from the bank, so as to command a larger area of land. It is now in working order, and has ensured the safety of valuable crops over a considerable area. In 1871-72 the area irrigated was 2,038 acres, giving a revenue of 955*l*.

The Ekruk tank is four miles north of the town of Sholapore, on the Adela, a tributary of the river Bhima. The dam of earthwork, with masonry flanks, is thrown across the Adela valley, and is 7,200 feet long, and 72 feet high in the centre, with a waste weir at the earth end. A lake is thus formed, with an area of six and a-half square miles, which submerged five villages, two of them in the Nizam's territory, causing an annual loss of revenue amounting to 100*l*. On the other hand 35,840 acres are brought under the influence of the tank by three channels, two of them on a high level, to be used when the tank is full, for monsoon crops, which are 4 and 18 miles long respectively; the other a permanent channel, 28 miles long, for perennial irrigation. One of the high level canals is now complete, and the permanent canal has been carried to the twenty-fourth mile. The dam was completed in 1869, and the Ekruk tank is now in working order. The water was given free of charge in 1871-72, it being the first year.

The Poona and Kirkee water-supply works, also within the basin of the Bhima, consist of a masonry dam of great height, and 2,900 feet long, across the valley of the Mutha river, to form a reservoir. Two open ducts lead the water to Poona and Kirkee, where it will be distributed by iron pipes. This work was designed by Colonel Fife, and is now progressing rapidly. The centre portion of the dam has been raised for a length of 250 feet, to a uniform level of 53 feet above the river bed; most of the masonry work is complete, and the Poona Canal is well advanced. The Moodduk tank, with canals, in Dharwar, is a scheme which has been carried out, as well as that of the Kalhola-moolla; and several others are engaging the attention of the Bombay Government. Such are the proposals for a canal from the Gokak river in Belgaum, for a canal from the Malpurba river into the Dharwar plains, and for carrying out the Ghurdi project which was suggested by Sir George Wingate many years ago. The valley of the Yerla, a tributary of the Krishna, has also been surveyed for storage tanks, and the new canal from the Yerla is now in working order, as well as the Chikli Canal, both in Satara.

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The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.
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